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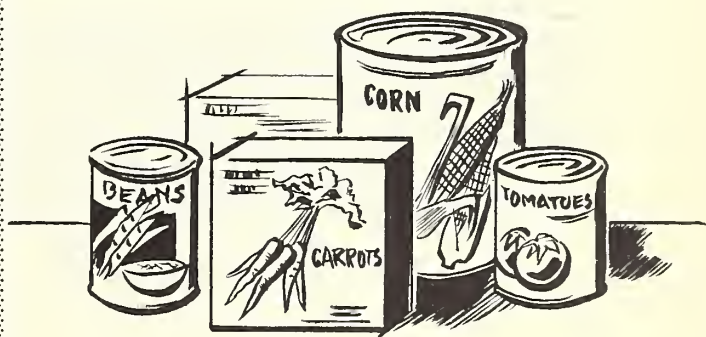
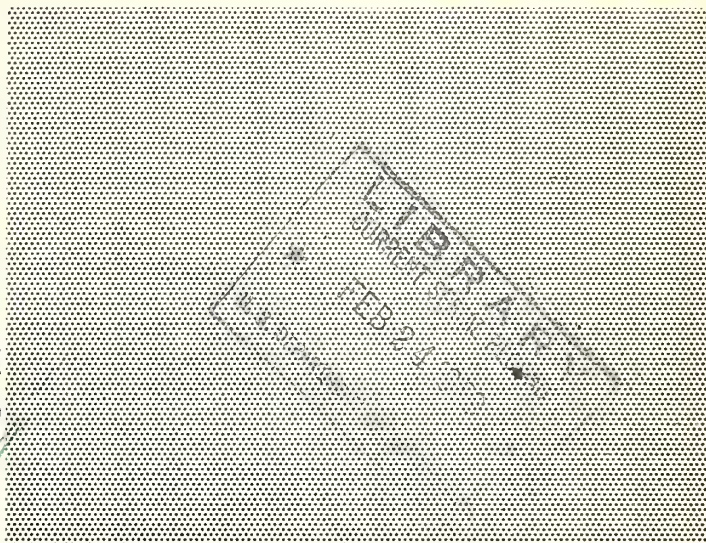
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ACREAGE-MARKETING GUIDES

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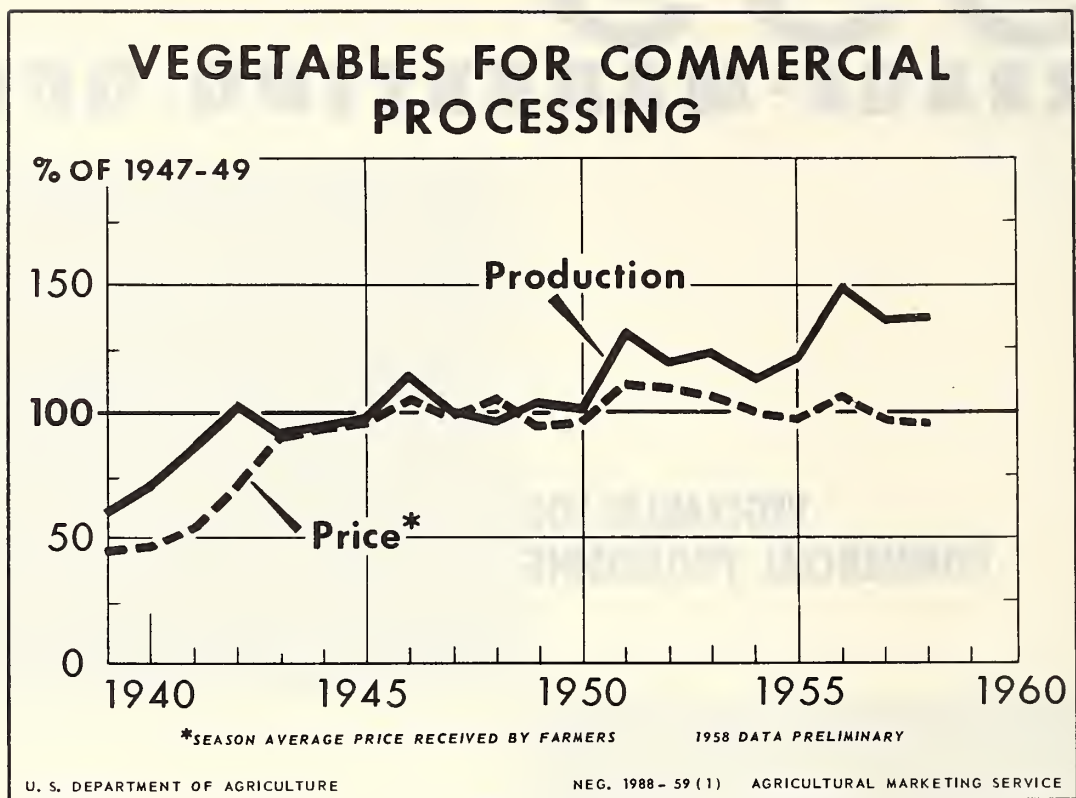
VEGETABLES FOR COMMERCIAL PROCESSING



Agricultural Marketing Service, AMG-9

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Washington, D. C.



Production of commercial vegetables for processing in 1958 was 10 percent larger than in 1957 and 38 percent above the 1947-49 average. Processing tonnages of tomatoes and cabbage for kraut were substantially larger than in 1957 while production of snap beans for freezing was up slightly. All other vegetable crops for processing were smaller than in 1957. Prices received by growers were below 1957 levels for all commodities except spinach and tomatoes. Prices for these latter two vegetables were slightly higher.

F O R E W O R D

The acreage-marketing guides program is designed to assist the vegetable industry in balancing the supply of each vegetable with market requirements. The objective of the program is to provide the best possible estimates of the acreage required, with average yields, to produce the quantity of particular vegetables considered necessary to satisfy probable market needs for the coming season.

The guides are prepared by specialists who follow the production and marketing patterns for the various commodities closely throughout the year. On the basis of the latest and best available information, specific recommendations are developed for each commodity and a brief report is prepared explaining the reasons for each recommendation. Recognition is given to trends and any abnormalities of preceding seasons. However, the recommendations are based upon the assumption that average conditions will prevail in the following season. The recommendation for each commodity is presented in terms of a percentage change from the acreage and production in preceding years, so as to permit application of this percentage-change recommendation to every individual operation. The recommendations are reviewed before publication by representatives of various agencies of the Department of Agriculture.

The vegetable industry is provided not only with the Department's recommendations, but also with the latest possible information upon which the recommendations are based. The information is presented to the industry in sufficient time for individuals to consider the facts as they develop their plans for the forthcoming season. The fundamental concept behind the guides program is that, given the best information possible, individual operators will make intelligent decisions for their and the industry's best interest. Compliance with the guides is voluntary. When acreage has been kept within the levels recommended by the Department, few marketing difficulties have been encountered.

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1959 Acreage-Marketing Guides

Vegetables for Commercial Processing

Vegetables for commercial processing to a large extent are grown on acreage contracted well in advance of planting time. Contracting has long been a feature of the vegetable processing industry and it is estimated about 90 percent of the vegetables produced for canning and freezing are grown by or under contract to processors. The contracting institution results in a much greater degree of stability in this segment of the vegetable industry as compared with vegetable production for fresh market sale. It can be of mutual benefit to the farmer and the processor. With a contract, the farmer is reasonably assured of an outlet for his production at a predetermined price. At the same time, the processor is usually assured of a sufficient volume of raw material, at a predetermined price, to meet his pack requirements.

The initial decision as to the level of acreage in any one season is made by the processor. He must translate prospective market requirements for his processed products into necessary acreage and production levels. In estimating future requirements, it is essential for the processor to consider carefully all factors affecting the production and marketing of his commodities. The grower also must be informed of the current and prospective markets for the various processed commodities if he is to bargain with processors on a realistic basis. The acreage-marketing guides program is designed to provide the basic information for each commodity and the adjustments needed to balance supplies with market requirements in the best interests of farmers, processors, and consumers.

I. Highlights of 1958

Acreage-marketing guides are developed annually for 9 major vegetables utilized for commercial processing - lima beans, snap beans, beets, cabbage for kraut, sweet corn, cucumbers for pickles, green peas, spinach and tomatoes. Total production of these 9 vegetables in 1958 was 10 percent above 1957 and 19 percent above the 1947-56 average. Substantial increases over 1957 occurred in the production of tomatoes and cabbage for kraut, while the crop of snap beans for freezing was moderately above 1957. Production of other commodities ranged from slightly below 1958 (snap beans for canning down 3 percent), to sharply below 1958 (corn for canning down 15 percent, peas for canning down 13 percent and peas for freezing down 14 percent). By states, California was the most important production area, accounting for 37.6 percent of the U. S. total. Other major states in order of their importance were: Wisconsin, 8.2 percent; New York, 5.1 percent; Illinois, 5.0 percent; and Minnesota, 4.9 percent.

Most crops got off to a poor start with excessive rains and cool weather which delayed planting and retarded crops already in the ground. Conditions improved materially as the season progressed and high yields were obtained. Yields of all processing vegetables have been trending upward since the late 1940's, reflecting improved varieties and better cultural practices, as well as the geographical shifts of production to more favorable growing areas. This consistent upward trend in yields, without compensating acreage adjustments, has contributed to the frequent overproduction of many commodities in recent years.

Supplies of most canned and frozen vegetables were heavy during the 1957-58 marketing season. Canned beets, frozen lima beans, canned and frozen sweet corn and canned and frozen peas were in particularly burdensome supply. Kraut, spinach and peeled tomatoes were the only commodities about in balance with market requirements. Attractive retail prices, in conjunction with extensive promotional activity, stimulated the movement of processed vegetables during the 1957-58 season. Below-normal supplies of competing fresh vegetables during the first-half of 1958 contributed to the increase in shipments. However, as the 1958 packing season got underway, carryovers of most vegetables were ample to heavy.

The various acreage adjustments which occurred in 1958 resulted in some improvement for a few commodities. Current supplies of canned and frozen corn and canned lima beans are moderate. It is probable the supplies of frozen peas and canned and frozen spinach will be moderate by the end of the 1958-59 marketing season. However, supplies of tomatoes and most tomato products, canned peas, and canned and frozen snap beans are burdensome. Relatively low prices likely will stimulate the movement of these items and total disappearance will be high. (More normal supplies of fresh vegetables may have a retarding effect on shipments of some processed vegetables, particularly snap beans.) In spite of a high rate of disappearance, the carryover of these items into the 1959 packing season will be heavy.

II. Summary of Recommendations for 1959

The aggregate acreage guide for 9 vegetables for commercial processing in 1959 is a planted acreage 4 percent less than in 1958 and 11 percent less than in 1957. This acreage, with a normal abandonment and average yields, will result in a 1959 production 12 percent less than in 1958 and 3 percent less than in 1957. If production in 1959 is in line with the guide recommendations, total supplies of processed vegetables for the 1959-60 marketing season would be smaller than in the current season but they should be adequate to satisfy all market requirements.

Specific planted acreage guide recommendations are as follows:

C O M M O D I T Y	:	Percentage Change in
	:	1959 Planted Acreage
	:	Compared With 1958
		(percent)
Beans, Lima (For Canning)		Plus 10
(For Freezing)		No Change
Beans, Snap (For Canning)		Minus 5
(For Freezing)		Minus 5
Beets		No Change
Cabbage for Kraut		No Change
Corn, Sweet (For Canning)		Plus 5
(For Freezing)		Plus 5
Cucumbers for Pickles		No Change
Peas, Green (For Canning)		Minus 10
(For Freezing)		Plus 5
Spinach		Minus 5
Tomatoes		<u>1/</u>

1/ Planted acreage 20 percent less than in 1958 in California and 10 percent less in all other states.

III. Demand for Vegetables in the Last Half of 1959

With the prospect for a further increase in over-all economic activity and consumer incomes, demand for food, including vegetables is expected to continue strong during the last half of 1959. Consumer incomes are currently running about 3 percent above a year earlier and further gains are likely as the economy continues to expand in 1959 from the recession low of the spring of 1958.

Gross national product in the final quarter of 1958 exceeded the previous peak in the summer of 1957 according to preliminary estimates of the Department of Commerce for calendar year 1958. Federal Government purchases of goods and services rose sharply during 1958, mainly as a result of a

stepped up national security program and greater expenditures by CCC under the price support program. State and local Government purchases continued their uptrend throughout the past year. Private residential construction in the final quarter of 1958 was up nearly a fourth from the spring. Manufacturing and trade inventories, which were liquidated very rapidly earlier in the year, increased a little last fall reflecting an improvement in sales and new orders. With higher income, consumers have increased their spending. Retail sales reached a new record of 17.5 billion dollars, seasonally adjusted, in December, up 9 percent from March and 4 percent above a year earlier. There has been some pickup in durable goods sales, particularly automobiles, since early fall. Sales of food stores, despite some decline in prices of important farm food commodities, were 4 1/2 percent above a year ago in December. Non-agricultural employment, while up about 700,000 from April, lagged behind the rise in production and real output.

The improvement in employment and income which has occurred since last spring is expected to continue through the summer and fall of 1959. Based upon a recent survey of the Departments of Commerce and Labor, construction expenditures in 1959 are expected to be 7 percent higher than in 1958. The year long decline in capital spending by business has been halted and a small increase is projected for the first quarter of 1959, according to the most recent survey of the Departments of Commerce and Securities and Exchange Commission. State and local Government spending is likely to continue to increase in 1959, partly as a result of expanded highway and school programs. Inventories at manufacturing and retail levels are low in relation to sales and a modest accumulation of inventories is likely in the coming months. Hence, a rise in consumer incomes and spending is likely through the summer and fall of 1959.

IV. Production and Marketing Materials and Facilities

Farm machinery, equipment, fuels, trucks, tires, containers, and other materials necessary for the production, processing, and marketing of vegetables are expected to be in ample supply in 1959. Fertilizers are expected to be available in adequate supply. Farmers should place orders early enough to assure delivery of special formulations.

An effective pesticide for nearly every recommended purpose will be available in ample supply. The demand for pesticides is at its height during the summer months and abnormal infestations by insect and plant diseases are most likely to drain off pesticide inventories. Growers should not delay too long in ordering such insecticides, fungicides and weed killers as they are likely to need.

Manpower: The over-all availability of farm manpower in 1959 is expected to be somewhat less than in 1958 because of stepped-up employment in industrial and other non-farm activities. Farm employers, especially those using many

seasonal workers, can obtain valuable assistance in meeting manpower needs by cooperating closely with their local Employment Service offices. Such cooperation also promotes continuity of employment, a major problem for many farm workers, especially migrants. Workers from foreign sources will continue to be available where needs cannot be met from qualified domestic sources.

The supply of experienced year-round farm workers is expected to continue tight. Farm employers, in view of the expanding industrial economy and the long-time downward trend in the size of the farm work force, must give adequate attention to housing, continuity of employment and other incentives which will attract and hold qualified workers in the farm work force.

V. Surplus Removal

It is the policy of the U. S. Department of Agriculture to limit surplus removal assistance for vegetables to those areas where there has been substantial compliance with the Department's acreage-marketing guides. However, compliance with the guides program does not commit the Department to provide assistance for any commodity or area. By providing growers with the necessary information, the Department expects that acreage can be adjusted so as to bring supplies in balance with market requirements and avoid marketing difficulties. Before planting time, growers should take precautionary measures to assure themselves of available market outlets.

VI. Foreign Trade

Exports of canned vegetables account for only a small portion of the total seasonal disappearance -- generally less than 3 percent. For a few commodities, however, exports are fairly important outlets. During the 1957-58 season, exports accounted for about 21 percent of the disappearance of asparagus. Most of the exported asparagus moves to European countries. Exports of tomato juice have been increasing in recent years. In the 1957-58 season, about 1.8 million cases (basis 24/2's) moved to foreign countries, principally in Latin America and Canada. This 1.8 million cases amounted to about 5.2 percent of the total seasonal disappearance.

There has been a slight increase in recent years in the volume of exports. However, possibilities of a significant expansion of foreign markets are limited. Currency restrictions and ingrained dietary habits limit sales of most canned vegetables. A major and extended promotional effort would be required to expand the market potential in foreign countries.

Imports of canned vegetables generally are limited to tomatoes and tomato products. These imports usually amount to less than 2 percent of the total domestic supply of these commodities.

U. S. Exports of Canned Vegetables by Crop Years

Commodity	Average					
:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	1935-39	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
	- - - - -	- - - - -	1,000 cases	24/2's	- - - - -	- - - - -
Asparagus	461	504	557	953	1,042	1,261
Beans, Stringless	1/	72	103	108	610	106
Corn, Sweet	83	127	255	177	355	310
Peas	150	354	400	2/ 184	3/ 417	285
Tomatoes	133	48	314	278	788	217
Tomato Juice	105	984	1,240	1,372	1,970	1,759
Tomato Paste and Puree	6	801	694	380	928	939
Total	938	2,890	3,563	3,452	6,110	4,877

1/ N.S.C. prior to January 1, 1945.

2/ Seven months, N.S.C. January - June 1956.

3/ Eleven months, N.S.C. June 1956.

Census Bureau, U. S. Department of Commerce.

Commercial Vegetables for Processing: 1959 Acreage Guides with Comparisons

Commodity	Planted Acreage										Percent Planted Acreage Guide is of:			
	: 1959	: 1958	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	: Guide	: Prel.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	: Prel.	:	:	:
	1,000 acres										Percent			
Beans, Lima														
For Canning	33.0	30.0		30.1		36.3		38.6		110		110	91	85
For Freezing	58.9	58.9		65.3		69.7		68.4		100		90	85	86
Total	91.9	88.9		95.4		106.0		107.0		103		96	87	86
Beans, Snap														
For Canning	115.8	121.9		124.9		112.8		108.0		95		93	103	107
For Freezing	34.9	36.7		34.9		33.6		33.8		95		100	104	103
Total	150.7	158.6		159.8		146.4		141.8		95		94	103	106
Beets														
Cabbage for Kraut	16.5	16.5		18.6		22.2		19.4		100		89	74	85
Corn, Sweet	12.4	12.4		11.7		16.8		13.5		100		106	74	92
For Canning	358.3	341.2		397.7		411.4		355.6		105		90	87	101
For Freezing	63.5	60.5		66.4		67.0		52.2		105		96	95	122
Total	421.8	401.7		464.1		478.4		407.8		105		91	88	103
Cucumbers for Pickles														
Peas, Green	126.0	126.0		137.9		123.3		133.4		100		91	102	94
For Canning	257.6	286.2		349.8		340.6		330.3		90		74	76	78
For Freezing	115.1	109.6		134.7		159.7		140.1		105		85	72	82
Total	372.7	395.8		484.5		500.3		470.4		94		77	74	79
Spinach														
Tomatoes	35.9	37.8		41.5		38.5		35.4		95		87	93	101
	302.8	352.6		313.4		359.4		335.9		86		97	84	90
Total	1,530.7	1,590.3		1,726.9		1,791.3		1,664.6		96		89	85	92

Commercial Vegetables for Processing: 1959 Probable Production with Comparisons

Commodity	P R O D U C T I O N						: Probable Production from Acreage			
							: Guide as Percent of:			
	: 1959 1/	: 1958	:	: 1956	:	: 1955	: 1958	:	: 1956	: 1955
	: Guide	: Prel.	: 1957	: 1956	:	: 1955	: Prel.	: 1957	: 1956	: 1955
	----- 1,000 tons -----						----- Percent -----			
Beans, Lima										
For Canning	27.2	23.4	24.9	32.0		25.6	116	109	85	106
For Freezing	62.7	65.4	67.8	76.0		63.0	96	92	82	100
Total	89.9	88.8	92.7	108.0		88.6	101	97	83	101
Beans, Snap										
For Canning	258.5	269.1	276.5	255.6		232.0	96	93	101	111
For Freezing	83.9	96.7	84.8	83.0		73.7	87	99	101	114
Total	342.4	365.8	361.3	338.6		305.7	94	95	101	112
Beets	148.1	148.6	163.6	196.9		144.3	100	91	75	103
Cabbage for Kraut	190.3	205.9	170.4	258.9		160.7	92	112	74	118
Corn, Sweet										
For Canning	1,191.3	1,088.7	1,278.3	1,458.8		1,011.7	109	93	82	118
For Freezing	239.1	233.7	246.2	251.2		162.3	102	97	95	147
Total	1,430.4	1,322.4	1,524.5	1,710.0		1,174.0	108	94	84	122
Cucumbers for Pickles	341.1	356.8	369.8	323.2		311.7	96	92	106	109
Peas, Green										
For Canning	281.4	348.0	398.1	345.9		322.2	81	71	81	87
For Freezing	141.2	136.5	159.6	199.5		133.7	103	88	71	106
Total	422.6	484.5	557.7	545.4		455.9	87	76	77	93
Spinach	126.6	123.8	139.9	138.5		130.0	102	90	91	97
Tomatoes	3,390.4	4,257.7	3,314.5	4,638.3		3,278.0	80	102	73	103
Total	6,481.8	7,354.3	6,694.4	8,257.8		6,048.9	88	97	78	107

1/ Computed: Acreage guide for 1959 times average yield.

1959 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Vegetables for Commercial Processing

Lima Beans

Year	: Acreage : :Planted:For Harvest:	Yield : Per Acre	: (1,000 acres)	: (tons)	: (1,000 tons)	: (\$ per (\$1,000 ton)	: Value
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1959 Planted Acreage Guide
and Probable Production

Canning (acreage 10 percent more than 1958)	33.0	1/	.85	27.2			
Freezing (acreage equal to 1958)	58.9	2/	1.12	62.7			
Total	91.9			89.9			

Background Statistics

Canning

1958 Prel.	30.0	29.1	.80	23.4	126.80	2,964
1957	30.1	29.1	.85	24.9	129.90	3,230
1956	36.3	35.1	.91	32.0	145.30	4,652
1955	38.6	37.3	.69	25.6	133.70	3,423
1954	45.0	43.3	.81	35.0	139.30	4,878

Freezing

1958 Prel.	58.9	52.5	1.24	65.4	145.90	9,538
1957	65.3	61.5	1.10	67.8	146.20	9,907
1956	69.7	65.3	1.16	76.0	152.20	11,565
1955	68.4	63.9	.99	63.0	146.40	9,219
1954	73.4	70.1	.99	69.2	154.60	10,706

Total

1958 Prel.	88.9	81.6	1.09	88.8	140.90	12,502
1957	95.4	90.6	1.02	92.7	141.80	13,137
1956	106.0	100.4	1.08	108.0	150.10	16,217
1955	107.0	101.2	.88	88.6	142.70	12,642
1954	118.4	113.4	.92	104.2	149.50	15,584

1/ 1956-58 average yield.

2/ 1955-58 average yield.

Comparisons and Comments: Substantial acreage adjustments were made in 1958 in an effort to achieve some degree of balance between supplies of the various types of processed lima beans and market requirements. Plantings of Ford-hook limas for freezing (mostly produced in California) were reduced 23 percent from 1957. The planted acreage of baby lima beans for freezing (California and the Middle Atlantic States) was expanded 12 percent over the 1957 level. The acreage of lima beans for canning was reduced 6 percent (practi-

cally all of the canning crop is grown in the East and Midwest). With the exception of too much rain in Delaware, growing conditions were favorable and high yields were obtained. The average yield in California, which accounts for almost half the United States production, was record high. Acreage cutbacks offset the record high yields and total production for processing was 4 percent less than in 1957 and slightly below the 1947-56 average. Production for freezing was 4 percent below 1957. Production for canning was down 6 percent. Final results of the 1958 production and packing season were a supply of frozen lima beans larger than needed to satisfy market requirements and a supply of canned lima beans slightly smaller than anticipated market requirements.

Frozen Lima Beans

Supplies of frozen lima beans available during the 1957-58 marketing season were only slightly smaller than the record supply during the previous season. Stocks of the Fordhook variety were particularly burdensome. Although prices remained at relatively low levels in 1957-58, the rate of disappearance declined from the record high in 1956-57. As a result of the lower disappearance, the carryover into the 1958 packing season was 41.6 million pounds, 6 percent more than the preceding year. The total United States pack of frozen lima beans for 1958 will not be announced until later in 1959. The pack in California, published by the Western Frozen Food Processors, was moderately smaller than in 1957. A substantial reduction in the pack of Fordhooks was partially offset by an increase in the pack of baby lima beans. On the basis of this partial pack data, published acreage and production information, and stocks data, it is estimated the total United States pack in 1958 was about 3 percent less than in 1957. The estimated pack plus the large carryover would indicate a total supply for the 1958-59 marketing season only slightly smaller than the burdensome supplies in 1957-58. Such a supply is more than adequate to satisfy market requirements. By varieties, limited market information indicates that Fordhooks again account for most of the excess, although supplies of baby limas are larger than a year ago.

Annual disappearance of frozen limas tended to level off in recent years after expanding rapidly during the 1940's and early 1950's. Average disappearance during the 1953-58 period was 129 million pounds per season compared with 85 million pounds in 1950-51 and 62 million in 1947-48. Assuming total disappearance during the 1958-59 marketing season at least equals the average of recent years, the carryover into the 1959 packing season will be slightly smaller than in 1958 but relatively large. Some reduction in the 1959 pack will be necessary to achieve a balanced market during the 1959-60 season.

1959 Guide (Frozen lima beans): The 1959 guide is a planted acreage equal to 1958. Such an acreage, with a normal abandonment of 5 percent and a 1955-58 average yield, will result in a production 4 percent smaller than in 1958. By varieties, a larger pack of baby limas and a smaller pack of Fordhooks appear desirable.

Canned Lima Beans

The supply of canned lima beans for the 1957-58 marketing season amounted to 4.1 million cases basis 24/2's, about 15 percent less than the previous season and the smallest since 1953-54. In spite of the reduced supply, prices remained at relatively low levels most of the season. Heavy supplies of most competing processed vegetables probably contributed significantly to the depressed prices. The disappearance was maintained at about an average level and, as a result, the carryover into 1958 was 1.1 million cases, only slightly above desirable levels. After experiencing several seasons of depressed markets, canners put up a relatively small pack in 1958. The small pack plus the moderate carryover resulted in a total supply for the 1958-59 season of 3.6 million cases basis 24/2's, about 12 percent below the moderate supply of the 1957-58 season. Prices increased during the first half of the current marketing season and should remain well above a year earlier for the remainder of the season. Although disappearance during the current season probably will be below average because of higher prices and reduced supplies, it will be large enough to result in a moderate carryover into the 1959 packing season. The pack in 1959 will have to be larger than in 1958 to assure adequate supplies for the 1959-60 marketing season.

1959 Guide (Canning): The 1959 guide is a planted acreage 10 percent more than in 1958. Such an acreage, with an abandonment of 3 percent and a 1956-58 average yield will result in a production 16 percent above 1958.

Supply and Disappearance of Processed Lima Beans

Commodity	Marketing Season				
	: 1954-55	: 1955-56	: 1956-57	: 1957-58	: 1958-59
<hr/>					
<u>Canned Lima Beans</u>	<u>Million cases basis 24/2's</u>				
Carryover	.9	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.1
Pack	3.5	2.8	3.4	2.5	2.5
Total Supply	4.4	4.2	4.8	4.1	3.6
Disappearance	3.0	2.8	3.2	3.0	N.A.
Carryover	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.1	N.A.
<hr/>					
<u>Frozen Lima Beans</u>	<u>Million pounds</u>				
Carryover	34.8	40.5	33.4	39.1	41.6
Pack	129.7	117.7	143.5	131.4	N.A.
Total Supply	164.5	158.2	176.9	170.5	N.A.
Disappearance	124.0	124.8	137.8	128.9	N.A.
Carryover	40.5	33.4	39.1	41.6	N.A.

N.A. - Not available

Canned pack and canners' carryover data from National Canners Association. Distributors' canned stocks, included in carryover and total supply, from Census Bureau U. S. Department of Commerce. Frozen carryover from "Cold Storage Report," AMS, USDA. Frozen pack from National Association of Frozen Food Packers.

1959 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Vegetables for Commercial Processing

Snap Beans

Year	: Acreage : :Planted:For Harvest:	Yield : Per Acre	: : :Production:	: : Price : Value
	(1,000 acres)	(tons)	(1,000 tons)	(\$ per (\$1,000 ton)

1959 Planted Acreage Guide
and Probable Production

Canning (acreage 5 percent less than 1958)	115.8	1/ 2.35	258.5	
Freezing (acreage 5 percent less than 1958)	34.9	2/ 2.53	83.9	
Total	150.7		342.4	

Background Statistics

Canning

1958 Prel.	121.9	116.3	2.32	269.2	107.50	28,931
1957	124.9	120.2	2.30	276.5	114.50	31,671
1956	112.8	105.8	2.42	255.6	116.40	29,753
1955	108.0	102.9	2.25	232.0	108.90	25,257
1954	125.1	119.4	2.21	264.3	116.70	30,841

Freezing

1958 Prel.	36.7	34.8	2.78	96.7	122.20	11,814
1957	34.9	33.2	2.55	84.8	124.90	10,589
1956	33.6	32.0	2.59	83.0	126.90	10,529
1955	33.8	31.6	2.33	73.7	118.30	8,719
1954	35.6	34.5	2.38	82.1	128.50	10,554

Total

1958 Prel.	158.6	151.1	2.42	365.9	111.40	40,745
1957	159.8	153.4	2.36	361.3	117.00	42,260
1956	146.4	137.8	2.46	338.6	119.00	40,282
1955	141.8	134.5	2.27	305.7	111.10	33,976
1954	160.7	153.9	2.25	346.4	119.50	41,395

1/ 1956-58 average yield.

2/ 1954-58 average yield.

Comparisons and Comments: Production of snap beans for processing in 1958 was record-large, one percent more than the previous record of 1957. A harvested acreage for freezing 5 percent more than 1957, and a higher yield accounted for the increase. Production for freezing was 14 percent more than in 1957. Production for canning was 3 percent less than 1957 because of less acreage in principal producing states in the East and Midwest. Planted acreage in 1958 totaled slightly less than in 1957 and, with abandon-

ment of about 5 percent, acreage for harvest was 2 percent below 1957. Planting was delayed by wet conditions throughout the East. Cool, dry weather was unfavorable for planting and early growth in the North Central States. Planting was about on schedule in the West. Cool weather most of July in the East and Midwest adversely affected crops while in the West temperatures were too high. Conditions improved in August and yields averaged higher than in 1957, especially for freezing crops. This is partly a reflection of the higher yields in the Northwest. Yields have trended upward in the past decade but probably were influenced in 1958 by the increased use of mechanical harvesting. This makes wider rows necessary and allows only one harvest. Freezes in Florida during the winter resulted in one-third smaller production for processing than in 1957. The winter crop was virtually wiped out and the proportion of the spring crop that moved to processors was limited to about half the amount in 1957.

Total supplies of processed green beans for the 1957-58 season were record large. However, disappearance of both canned and frozen was accelerated by the freeze and cold weather that sharply reduced competing fresh supplies. Consumption of both canned and frozen was about 4 percent more than in the 1956-57 season. Prices to processors for canned beans were generally weak at fairly low levels during the first-half of the 1957-58 season but strengthened substantially in March. Prices for frozen snap beans improved moderately by February.

Canned Snap Beans

The record large supply of canned snap beans for the 1957-58 season was about 4 percent more than in 1956-57. Despite a disappearance that was also record large, this meant a combined canners' and distributors' carryover into the 1958 packing season of 7.4 million cases basis 24/2's. The 1958 pack of green and wax beans (basis 24/2's) was one percent more than the previous record pack in 1957. The 1958 green bean pack was larger than in 1957 in the Northwest and in the mid-Atlantic States. The pack of wax beans, produced principally in the Northeast and Midwest, was less than in 1957. The green bean pack in these two latter areas was above 1957. The resulting total supply for the 1958-59 marketing season of 33.9 million cases compares with 32.9 million cases in 1957-58. While total seasonal movement has continued to increase in recent seasons, the rate of change has been slower than it was in the early 1950's. Although there may be some increase in disappearance in 1958-59, the carryover into the 1959 packing season probably will be at least moderately larger than in 1958.

Frozen Snap Beans

Total supplies of frozen snap beans during the 1957-58 season were slightly larger than the previous record in 1956-57. Disappearance was also record large. As a result, the carryover into the 1958-59 marketing season was moderate. The National Association of Frozen Food Packers' estimate of the frozen pack for 1958 is not yet available. However, on the basis of estimates

of production for freezing and monthly stocks, it is estimated the pack was substantially larger than in 1957. The moderate carryover plus the larger pack indicates that supplies for the 1958-59 season are 5 to 10 percent larger than in 1957-58. Considering the total supply available, movement may be nearly as large in 1958-59 as in 1957-58. However, more normal competition from larger supplies of competing products, especially winter and spring fresh snap beans in Florida, may adversely affect the demand for the frozen product. Prices are expected to be lower this season than they were in 1957-58. The carryover into the 1959 packing season probably will be about one-third more than in 1958.

1959 Guide: The 1959 guide is a planted acreage 5 percent less than in 1958 for both canning and freezing. Such acreages with normal abandonment of 5 percent and 1956-58 average yields will result in a production for canning 4 percent less than in 1958 and a production for freezing 13 percent less than in 1958.

Supply and Disappearance of Processed Snap Beans

Commodity	Marketing Season				
	: 1954-55	: 1955-56	: 1956-57	: 1957-58	: 1958-59
<u>Canned Snap Beans</u>					
	Million cases basis 24/2's				
Carryover	4.6	8.8	7.5	6.7	7.4
Pack	27.1	23.4	24.0	26.2	26.2
Total Supply	31.7	32.2	31.5	32.9	33.9
Disappearance	22.9	24.7	24.8	25.5	N.A.
Carryover	8.8	7.5	6.7	7.4	N.A.
<u>Frozen Snap Beans</u>					
	Million pounds				
Carryover	29.3	33.1	25.6	29.8	24.6
Pack	123.2	121.0	137.7	134.4	N.A.
Total Supply	152.5	154.1	163.3	164.1	N.A.
Disappearance	119.4	128.5	133.5	139.5	N.A.
Carryover	33.1	25.6	29.8	24.6	N.A.

N.A. - Not available.

Canned pack and canners' carryover data from National Canners Association. Distributors' canned stocks, included in carryover and total supply, from Census Bureau, U. S. Department of Commerce. Frozen carryover from "Cold Storage Report," AMS, USDA. Frozen pack from National Association of Frozen Food Packers.

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Beets

Year	: Acreage :		Yield :		: Price :		Value
	:Planted:	For Harvest:	Per Acre	:Production:	(\$ per	(\$1,000	
	(1,000 acres)		(tons)	(1,000 tons)	ton)		

1959 Planted Acreage Guide
and Probable Production
(acreage equal to 1958)

16.5 1/ 9.45 148.1

Background Statistics

1958 Prel.	16.5	15.9	9.37	148.6	18.02	2,678
1957	18.6	17.2	9.48	163.6	19.11	3,127
1956	22.2	20.7	9.50	196.9	19.20	3,782
1955	19.4	18.3	7.88	144.3	20.60	2,974
1954	16.9	16.1	9.28	149.7	20.60	3,078

1/ 1956-58 average yield.

Comparisons and Comments: After two successive years of burdensome supplies and unfavorable markets for canned beets, there was a sharp reduction in the plantings of beets for processing in 1958. The 1958 planted acreage was 11 percent less than in 1957 and the smallest since 1948. Substantial reductions were made in practically all important producing states. Abandonment amounted to 4 percent, which was slightly smaller than normal. Growing conditions in all areas during the first two-thirds of the growing season were unfavorable. Crops in the Midwest and East were delayed by cool weather while prospects were below normal in the Northwest because of unusually warm weather. However, open fall weather permitted rapid development and the crop improved materially. The U. S. average yield was slightly lower than in 1957 but 12 percent above the ten-year (1947-56) average. The substantial reduction in acreage plus the slightly lower yields resulted in a 1958 production 9 percent less than in 1957 but 3 percent above the ten-year average.

The decline in production and the resultant smaller pack probably will result in some improvement in market conditions during the 1958-59 marketing season. However, such improvement is expected to be relatively minor. The relatively small pack was offset to a considerable degree by the unusually large carryover. This carryover into the 1958 packing season amounted to approximately 4.0 million cases basis 24/2's, the largest ever recorded. In total, supplies for the 1958-59 marketing season are probably about 7 percent smaller than the excessive supplies available during the two previous seasons but 9 percent larger than the 1951-55 average.

The disappearance of canned beets showed no trend during the 1951-55 period, ranging between 7.1 and 8.1 million cases each season. However, the movement was increased substantially during the 1956-57 and 1957-58 seasons under the stimulus of very low prices. During the 1958-59 season a relatively high rate of movement probably will be maintained. In this case, the carryover into the 1959 packing season would be well below carryovers in 1957 and 1958, but ample. To assure an adequate supply for the 1959-60 marketing season, a 1959 pack about the same as in 1958 would be required. Such a pack would be obtained from a 1959 planted acreage equal to 1958, provided abandonment and yields are about average.

1959 Guide: The 1959 guide is a planted acreage equal to 1958. Such an acreage, with a normal abandonment of 5 percent and a 1956-58 average yield, will result in a production about equal to 1958 and 2 percent more than the 1947-56 average.

Supply and Disappearance of Processed Beets

Commodity	Marketing Season				
	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
<u>Canned Beets</u>	<u>Million cases basis 24/2's</u>				
Carryover	3.1	2.4	2.4	3.8	4.0
Pack	7.1	7.5	9.7	8.4	N.A.
Total Supply	10.2	9.9	12.1	12.2	N.A.
Disappearance	7.8	7.5	8.3	8.2	N.A.
Carryover	2.4	2.4	3.8	4.0	N.A.

N.A. - Not available

Canned pack and canners' carryover data from National Canners Association. Distributors' canned stocks included in canned carryover and total supply, from Census Bureau, U. S. Department of Commerce.

1959 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Vegetables for Commercial Processing

Cabbage

Year	: Acreage : :Planted:For Harvest:	: Yield : Per Acre	: : :Production:	: : Price	: : Value
	(1,000 acres)	(tons)	(1,000 tons)	(\$ per ton)	(\$1,000)

1959 Planted Acreage Guide
and Probable Production
(acreage equal to 1958)

12.4 1/ 15.86 190.3

Background Statistics

1958 Prel.	12.4	12.2	16.90	205.9	11.40	2,352
1957	11.7	11.5	14.87	170.4	15.00	2,556
1956	16.8	16.4	15.82	258.9	11.80	3,058
1955	13.5	13.2	12.13	160.7	18.20	2,928
1954	16.0	15.8	13.18	208.6	12.00	2,505

1/ 1956-58 average yields.

Comparisons and Comments: Heavy supplies of early fall cabbage, which provides the bulk of the raw product for kraut, were available in 1958. Dry weather in August was detrimental to the Wisconsin and Michigan crops, and lowered prospective yields. Rains in late August and favorable September weather helped offset some of the adverse effects of the dry spell. Generally favorable weather in other major producing areas was beneficial to cabbage, as reflected by yields 14 percent higher than 1957 and the highest on record. Because of high fresh market prices in 1957, kraut packers purchased approximately 36 percent of their total supplies on the open market (compared to the ten-year 1947-56 average of 48 percent). Although fresh market prices were low in 1958, the percentage of open market purchases approximated 1957. This reflected an increased acreage under contract and the high yields obtained on the contract acreage. Small independent processors, who depend primarily on open market purchases for their cabbage supplies, had a larger pack in 1958 compared to 1957. With prices in 1958 reported as low as \$5 to \$6 per ton, these packers bought more heavily and contributed significantly to the increased kraut supplies.

Going into the 1959 calendar year, kraut prices were at the lowest level in several years. Although the total supply of kraut is relatively large, it is by no means excessive. Only in the Northeast might stocks be termed burdensome (December 1, 1958 stocks in that area were 14 percent larger than in 1957). Stocks in the Midwest are only slightly larger than in 1957. Processor shipments through December, 1958 were at a near-record. Low prices undoubtedly have encouraged the replenishment of inventories as well as

stimulated consumption, both of which could adversely affect the rate of shipments during coming months. However, with the prospect of low prices at least during the early months of 1959, an intensive promotion campaign, and the increased movement already attained, disappearance of stocks during the 1958-59 season will at least moderately exceed the average rate of the past 3 seasons. This should result in some slight improvement of kraut prices later in the current season.

Should the estimated disappearance occur, carryover into the 1959 packing season would be only slightly above desirable levels. A smaller production in 1959 should bring total supplies closer in line to that which will sell at profitable prices and maintain the carryover at a moderate level.

1959 Guide: The 1959 guide is a planted acreage equal to 1958. Such an acreage, with a normal abandonment of 3 percent and a 1956-58 average yield, will result in a production 8 percent less than in 1958 and slightly below the 1947-56 average.

Supply and Disappearance of Sauerkraut

Commodity	Marketing Season				
	: 1954-55	: 1955-56	: 1956-57	: 1957-58	: 1958-59
<u>Sauerkraut</u>	<u>Million cases basis 24/2's</u>				
Carryover	4.5	3.8	2.2	4.4	3.7
Cuttings	8.3	6.7	10.2	7.2	<u>1/</u> 8.5
Total Supply	12.8	10.5	12.4	11.6	<u>1/</u> 12.2
Disappearance	9.0	8.3	8.0	7.9	N.A.
Carryover	3.8	2.2	4.4	3.7	N.A.

1/ Estimated

N.A. - Not available

Canners' carryover and cuttings data from National Kraut Packers Association. Distributors' canned stocks, included in carryover and total supply, from Census Bureau, U. S. Department of Commerce.

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Vegetables for Commercial Processing

Sweet Corn

Year	Acreage		Yield		Price		Value
	:Planted:	:For Harvest:	:Per Acre	:Production:	:(\$ per	(\$1,000	
	(1,000 acres)		(tons)	(1,000 tons)	ton)		

1959 Planted Acreage Guide
and Probable Production

Canning (acreage 5 percent more than 1958)	358.3	<u>1/</u> 3.50	1,191.3
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Freezing (acreage 5 percent more than 1958)	63.5	<u>1/</u> 3.92	239.1
Total	421.8		1,430.4

Background Statistics

Canning

1958 Prel.	341.2	327.2	3.33	1,088.7	18.20	19,832
1957	397.7	377.9	3.38	1,278.3	19.50	24,891
1956	411.4	384.8	3.79	1,458.8	19.90	28,969
1955	355.6	340.0	2.98	1,011.7	19.20	19,451
1954	416.6	391.2	3.26	1,276.0	20.40	26,078

Freezing

1958 Prel.	60.5	58.3	4.01	233.7	21.30	4,970
1957	66.4	64.0	3.85	246.2	22.20	5,467
1956	67.0	64.2	3.91	251.2	23.10	5,791
1955	52.2	49.5	3.27	162.3	20.90	3,400
1954	67.9	62.0	3.43	212.8	22.20	4,719

Total

1958 Prel.	401.7	385.5	3.43	1,322.4	18.80	24,802
1957	464.1	441.9	3.45	1,524.5	19.90	30,358
1956	478.4	449.0	3.81	1,710.0	20.30	34,760
1955	407.8	389.5	3.01	1,174.0	19.50	22,851
1954	484.5	453.2	3.28	1,488.8	20.70	30,797

1/ 1956-58 average yield.

Comparisons and Comments: Supplies of canned corn available in the current (1958-59) marketing season are substantially less than the extremely burdensome levels of the past two seasons. Supplies of frozen corn this marketing season are moderately less than last season and substantially less than the 1956-57 record. Unsatisfactory prices received by processors for their products throughout the 1956-57 and 1957-58 seasons resulted in a 1958 planted acreage almost 14 percent less than in 1957 and 16 percent less than in 1956. All major producing areas, except Maryland and Oregon, harvested less acreage

in 1958. The midwestern states, which usually produce the bulk of the corn for canning, showed sharp reductions in acreage. Wisconsin and Minnesota, the leading states in acreage, harvested about one-seventh less acreage than in 1957. In the East, plantings were delayed by cool, wet weather. In the Midwest, soil moisture was low at planting time and growers delayed plantings. Timely rains came in late May and early June, but crop stands in mid-season fields were uneven. Adverse weather in August in the Midwest slowed crop development. Weather in the Middle Atlantic area was more favorable than in 1957; yields in Delaware, Maryland, and Pennsylvania in 1958 were much higher than in 1957. Favorable fall weather permitted harvest and packing to continue much later than usual. The 1958 production was 13 percent less than in 1957 and 23 percent less than the record 1956 crop.

Production for canning and other processing was 15 percent less and production for freezing was 5 percent less than in 1957. The production in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Illinois, the leading producers, totaled a fifth less than in 1957. Tonnages in Delaware, Maryland and Pennsylvania totaled 84 percent more than the small crops in 1957. Production in Idaho, Oregon and Washington totaled one-eighth less than in 1957. Prices received by growers, which vary inversely with planted acreage, averaged moderately less than in 1957 and the 1947-56 average.

Canned Sweet Corn: Supplies of canned corn this season are in near balance with market requirements. The 1958 canned pack was 27.1 million cases (basis 24/2's). The pack was 14 percent less than in 1957 and a fourth less than in 1956. The canned carryover totaled 7.3 million cases, slightly less than in 1957 but substantially more than in 1956. Supplies available for marketing in 1958-59 amounted to 34.4 million cases. This compares with the 1957-58 supply of 39.1 million cases and the 1956-57 supply of 40.2 million cases.

The disappearance of canned corn during the 1951-55 seasons showed a very slight upward trend. In the past two marketing seasons, disappearance held at relatively high levels, averaging about 32 million cases per season. Canned corn consumption was stimulated by unusually low prices and extensive promotional activities. Shipments from canners so far this season total moderately less than last season. Total stocks in canners' hands as of December 1, 1958 were 18 percent less than on December 1, 1957 and December 1, 1956. The rate of disappearance of canned supplies during the remainder of the 1958-59 season should continue below the high rates of the previous two seasons. The carryover into the 1959 packing season should be moderate. To assure adequate supplies for the 1959-60 season, the 1959 pack should be larger than in 1958.

1959 Guide - Canning: The 1959 guide for corn for canning is a planted acreage 5 percent more than 1958. Such an acreage, with a normal abandonment of 5 percent and a 1956-58 average yield, will result in a production 9 percent more than in 1958 but 7 percent less than in 1957.

Frozen Sweet Corn: The 1958 pack of frozen cut corn was almost 106 million pounds compared to 112.9 in 1957 and 118.2 million pounds in 1956. The 1958

pack of corn-on-cob has not been reported but it is expected to be moderately less than the 13.7 million pounds packed in 1957. In total, the 1958 frozen corn pack may be 5 to 10 million pounds less than in 1957. Frozen stocks at the beginning of this season amounted to 26.1 million pounds. This compares to 24.6 million pounds in 1957 and the 1955 record carryover of 37.7 million pounds. Total supplies for the 1958-59 season are expected to be moderately less than in the previous two seasons. If consumption of frozen corn is maintained at last season's rate, end-of-season stocks will be substantially less than the heavy carryovers in 1958 and 1957. A pack in 1959 only slightly larger than in 1958 would provide supplies adequate to meet all requirements in the 1959-60 marketing season.

1959 Guide - Freezing: The 1959 acreage guide for corn for freezing is a planted acreage 5 percent more than in 1958. Such an acreage, with a normal abandonment of 4 percent and 1956-58 average yield, will result in a 1959 production 2 percent more than in 1958 but 3 percent less than in 1957.

Supply and Disappearance of Processed Corn

Commodity	Marketing Season				
	: 1954-55	: 1955-56	: 1956-57	: 1957-58	: 1958-59
<u>Canned Sweet Corn</u>					
	Million cases basis 24/2's				
Carryover	7.9	8.2	4.5	7.6	7.3
Pack	30.6	24.1	35.7	31.5	27.1
Total Supply	38.5	32.3	40.2	39.1	34.4
Disappearance	30.3	27.8	32.6	31.8	N.A.
Carryover	8.2	4.5	7.6	7.3	N.A.
<u>Frozen Sweet Corn</u>					
	Million pounds				
Carryover	33.8	37.7	17.0	24.6	26.1
Pack	95.0	77.0	138.6	126.6	1/
Total Supply	128.8	114.7	155.6	151.2	N.A.
Disappearance	91.1	97.7	131.0	125.1	N.A.
Carryover	37.7	17.0	24.6	26.1	N.A.

N. A. - Not available.

1/ Frozen cut corn pack reported as 106 million pounds compared with 112.9 million in 1957. Corn-on-cob pack not yet reported. In 1957 this pack amounted to 13.7 million pounds. Canned pack and canners carryover data from National Canners Association. Distributors' canned stocks, included in canned carryover and total supply, from Census Bureau, U. S. Department of Commerce. Frozen pack from National Association of Frozen Food Packers. Frozen carryover from "Cold Storage Report," AMS, USDA.

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Cucumbers

Year	: Acreage : :Planted:For Harvest:	Yield : Per Acre	: :Production:	: Price	: Value
	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(1,000 bu.)	(\$ per bu.)	(\$1,000)

1959 Planted Acreage Guide
and Probable Production

(planted acreage equal
to 1958)

126.0

1/ 120

14,213

Background Statistics

1958 Prel.	126.0	119.1	125	14,866	1.28	19,005
1957	137.9	129.3	119	15,409	1.30	19,981
1956	123.3	116.0	116	13,465	1.32	17,793
1955	133.4	125.4	104	12,987	1.30	16,892
1954	146.9	138.3	91	12,543	1.42	17,770

1/ 1956-58 average yield.

Comparisons and Comments: Planted acreage in 1958 was 9 percent less than the large acreage in 1957. Abandonment was less than normal and the acreage harvested was 8 percent less than in 1957. The smaller acreage in 1958 resulted mostly from reductions in the West and in Michigan and Wisconsin. The latter two states usually account for about 39 percent of the total U. S. production. In the Southeast, acreage was increased moderately. Yields have trended upward consistently and in 1958 the average was 5 percent more than in 1957 and 40 percent above the 1947-56 average. This trend has been reflected in very large crops in recent years. In 1958, production was 4 percent below the record high in 1957, but 27 percent above the 1947-56 average. Although the 1958 crop was smaller than in 1957, stocks as of October 1, 1958 totaled 13,573 million bushels, 3 percent more than in 1957. The increase reflected the larger carryover of supplies from the previous crop. The disappearance of pickles has been increasing steadily in recent years. With a sustained upward trend in disappearance during the current marketing season, the carryover in 1959 should not be excessive. Average prices to growers in most states were about equal to or lower than in 1957.

1959 Guide: The 1959 guide is a planted acreage equal to that in 1958. Such an acreage, with an abandonment of 6 percent and 1956-58 average yields, will result in a production 4 percent less than in 1958, 8 percent less than in 1957, but 4 percent more than the 1954-57 average.

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Peas

Year	Acreage		Yield	Production		Price	Value
	Planted	For Harvest	Per Acre	(1,000 tons)	(\$ per ton)		(\$1,000)
	(1,000 acres)		(tons)				
<u>1959 Planted Acreage Guide and Probable Production</u>							
Canning (acreage 10 percent below 1958)	257.6		1/ 1.150	281.4			
Freezing (acreage 5 percent above 1958)	115.1		2/ 1.305	141.2			
Total	372.7			422.6			
<u>Background Statistics</u>							
<u>Canning</u>							
1958 Prel.	286.2	274.1	1.270	348.0	88.30		30,722
1957	349.8	328.4	1.212	398.1	88.80		35,362
1956	340.6	324.8	1.065	345.9	89.80		31,065
1955	330.3	305.6	1.054	322.2	89.20		28,752
1954	327.6	307.6	.920	282.9	92.90		26,276
<u>Freezing</u>							
1958 Prel.	109.6	103.8	1.315	136.5	88.10		12,025
1957	134.7	126.1	1.266	159.6	91.20		14,556
1956	159.7	149.2	1.335	199.5	97.10		19,363
1955	140.1	129.6	1.032	133.7	89.40		11,960
1954	127.8	119.4	.984	117.6	90.60		10,665
<u>Total</u>							
1958 Prel.	395.8	377.9	1.282	484.5	88.20		42,747
1957	484.5	454.5	1.227	557.7	89.50		49,918
1956	500.3	474.0	1.150	545.4	92.50		50,428
1955	470.4	435.2	1.048	455.9	89.30		40,712
1954	455.4	427.0	.938	400.5	92.20		36,941
1/	1955-58 average yield.						
2/	1956-58 average yield.						

Comparisons and Comments: Following a year of unusually excessive supplies and low prices, acreage of peas for processing was reduced sharply in 1958. Planted acreage of peas for canning was 18 percent less than in 1957 and the acreage for freezing was reduced 19 percent. All major states made substantial reductions. The effects of the sharp acreage cuts upon production were partially offset by high yields. For the U. S., yields on acreage for canning were record high, while yields on acreage for freezing were the

second highest of record. Crops got off to a poor start in most states with excessive rains in the East and cold weather in the Midwest. However, weather in these areas during the latter portion of the season was ideal and high yields were obtained in every state. In western states, which account for about 70 percent of the production for freezing, crops suffered some damage from warm weather and yields were slightly below the high levels of 1957. Total production in 1958 was 13 percent less than in 1957 but 11 percent above the ten-year (1947-56) average. The crop for canning was down 13 percent from 1957 and the crop for freezing was down 14 percent. In spite of the sharp cuts in production, supplies of processed peas for the 1958-59 marketing season are excessive. Heavy carryovers offset the smaller packs of canned and frozen peas.

Canned Peas

Supplies of canned peas were excessive during the 1957-58 season. The total supply of 39.9 million cases basis 24/2's was 18 percent larger than the moderate supply the previous season and was the largest since 1951-52. Prices were very low. A combination of low prices and extensive promotional activity resulted in a high rate of movement. Total disappearance of 29 million cases for the season was well above average. In spite of the large disappearance, the carryover into the 1958 packing season was heavy. This heavy carryover plus the moderate pack of 29.6 million cases resulted in a total supply of 40.5 million cases for the 1958-59 marketing season. This supply is considerably in excess of market requirements.

During the 1952-56 period, disappearance of canned peas was relatively stable, averaging about 27.4 million cases basis 24/2's per season. Disappearance increased in 1957-58, largely because of low prices. In the first half of the 1958-59 season, prices remained at low levels, but this did not increase movement out of canners' hands. Actual shipments up to December 1, 1958 were about 10 percent less than during the comparable period in 1957. During the last half of the current marketing period, it is likely that shipments will increase and that total disappearance for the season will be close to that in 1957-58. But even though such a relatively high disappearance occurs, the carryover into the 1959 packing season will be extremely heavy. Under these circumstances, to obtain a balanced supply for the 1959-60 market season, it will be necessary to put up a 1959 pack substantially smaller than in 1958. Assuming yields equal to the high levels of recent years, a sharp acreage reduction will be required.

1959 Guide - Canning: The 1959 guide is a planted acreage 10 percent less than in 1958. Such an acreage, with a normal abandonment of 5 percent and a 1955-58 average yield, will result in a production 19 percent less than in 1958.

Frozen Peas

For three years freezers have been faced with depressed market conditions.

The problems began in 1956 when a record pack was made. In spite of unusually high disappearance rates and successive reductions in packs in 1957 and 1958, supplies have continued at heavy levels. However, the situation during the current (1958-59) marketing season is materially improved. In 1957-58, the total supply was a record-large 414 million pounds. The total supply for 1958-59 amounts to 368 million pounds, about one-tenth smaller. Prices are at relatively low levels but are slightly higher than the distress levels of the two preceding years. Disappearance during the current season has been at a near-record rate. Through December 31, 1958 the disappearance amounted to 176 million pounds compared to the record-high 179 million through December 31, 1957. If the disappearance continues near this rate for the entire season, the carryover into the 1959 packing season will be moderate. Under these assumptions, to obtain adequate supplies for the 1959-60 marketing season, it will be necessary to freeze a slightly larger quantity of peas in 1959 than in 1958. However, if yields in 1959 are equal to recent high average levels, a planted acreage only slightly more than in 1958 would provide ample production for freezing.

1959 Guide - Freezing: The 1959 guide is a planted acreage 5 percent more than in 1958. Such an acreage, with a normal abandonment of 6 percent and a 1956-58 average yield, will result in a production 3 percent more than in 1958.

Supply and Disappearance of Processed Green Peas

Commodity	Marketing Season				
	: 1954-55	: 1955-56	: 1956-57	: 1957-58	: 1958-59
<u>Canned Green Peas</u>					
	<u>Million cases basis 24/2's</u>				
Carryover	7.1	4.6	4.5	6.0	10.9
Pack	23.9	27.4	29.2	33.9	29.5
Total Supply	31.0	32.0	33.7	39.9	40.4
Disappearance	26.4	27.5	27.7	29.0	N.A.
Carryover	4.6	4.5	6.0	10.9	N.A.
<u>Frozen Green Peas</u>					
	<u>Million pounds</u>				
Carryover	60.8	42.1	49.3	118.3	116.9
Pack	206.8	231.2	359.7	295.8	250.7
Total Supply	267.6	273.3	409.0	414.1	367.6
Disappearance	225.5	224.0	290.7	297.2	N.A.
Carryover	42.1	49.3	118.3	116.9	N.A.

N.A. - Not available

Canned pack and canners' carryover data from National Canners Association. Distributors' canned stocks, included in canned carryover and total supply, from Census Bureau, U. S. Department of Commerce. Frozen carryover from "Cold Storage Report," AMS, USDA. Frozen pack from National Association of Frozen Food Packers.

1959 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Vegetables for Commercial Processing

Spinach

Year	Acreage		Yield		Price		Value
	: Planted	: For Harvest	: Per Acre	: Production	: (\$ per	: (\$1,000	
	(1,000 acres)		(tons)	(1,000 tons)	ton)		

1959 Planted Acreage Guide
and Probable Production

(acreage 5 percent less
than 1958)

35.9

1/ 4.15

126.6

Background Statistics

1958 Prel.	37.8	29.9	4.14	123.8	41.10	5,084
1957	41.5	32.9	4.25	139.9	37.90	5,300
1956	38.5	33.3	4.16	138.5	39.40	5,457
1955	35.4	30.9	4.21	130.0	38.50	5,007
1954	30.6	25.2	3.97	99.9	39.60	3,958

1/ 1954-58 average yield.

Comparisons and Comments: Production in 1958 was about 12 percent less than in 1957 but 1 percent above the 1949-56 average. A relatively large fall crop partially offset a sharp cut-back during the winter and early spring seasons. The winter crop, grown in Florida, was damaged by the unusually adverse weather. California's early spring crop, which normally accounts for more than one-third of the U. S. annual production, was considerably below average because of excessive rains. Acreage losses were heavy and yields were reduced. Because of the adverse spring weather, supplies of processed spinach were moderate most of the summer. Improved market conditions stimulated plantings in the fall. Fall season planted acreage was one-fourth larger than in 1957. Growing conditions were favorable and the fall crop was 61 percent larger than in 1957 and 19 percent above the 1949-56 average. The U. S. average yield was below the record high in 1957 but considerably above the 1949-56 average.

Canned Spinach

Supplies of canned spinach were excessive during the 1957-58 marketing season and the carryover into the 1958 packing season was heavy. However, the 1958 spring pack was relatively small because of adverse weather. As a result, total supplies during most of the summer and fall were moderate. Prices during this period were well above the low levels of recent years. The improved price situation resulted in a fall pack considerably larger than usual. However, in total, supplies were only moderate. In general, the 1958-59 marketing season was favorable. The carryover into the 1959 packing season is expected to be well below the large carryover into 1958.

Processors probably could market successfully in 1959-60 a supply slightly larger than was available during the 1958-59 season. However, a burdensome supply situation might have prevailed throughout the 1958-59 season if acreage losses had not been unusually large (21 percent in 1958 vs. an average of 15 percent).

Frozen Spinach

The 1958 spring pack of frozen spinach was 60.7 million pounds compared with 74.8 million pounds in 1957. The fall pack was larger than usual but, in total, the 1958 pack was approximately 12 percent smaller than in 1957. The carryover into 1958 also was smaller than in 1957. As a result, total supplies for the 1958-59 marketing season were about one-tenth less than the burdensome supplies of the preceding season. The rate of disappearance during the 1958-59 marketing season has been slightly lower than the record level in 1957-58, reflecting reduced supplies available and higher prices. Even with a lower rate of movement, it is likely carryover into the 1959 packing season will be slightly smaller than in 1958. To ensure adequate supplies for the 1959-60 marketing season, it will be necessary to produce a frozen pack slightly larger than in 1958. However, such an increase would be obtained, under normal growing conditions, from a planted acreage smaller than in 1958.

1959 Guide: The 1959 guide is a planted acreage 5 percent less than in 1958. Such an acreage, with a normal abandonment of 15 percent and a 1954-58 average yield, will result in a production 2 percent more than in 1958 and 3 percent more than the 1949-56 average.

Supply and Disappearance of Processed Spinach

Commodity	Marketing Season				
	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
<hr/>					
<u>Canned Spinach</u>	<u>Million cases basis 24/2's</u>				
Carryover	2.1	1.4	1.8	2.3	2.4
Pack	4.0	6.0	6.4	6.3	N.A.
Total Supply	6.1	7.4	8.2	8.6	N.A.
Disappearance	4.7	5.6	5.9	6.2	N.A.
Carryover	1.4	1.8	2.3	2.4	N.A.
<hr/>					
<u>Frozen Spinach</u>	<u>Million pounds</u>				
Carryover	33.6	14.2	23.4	26.6	24.8
Pack	66.9	110.3	104.5	102.1	N.A.
Total Supply	100.5	124.5	127.9	128.7	N.A.
Disappearance	86.3	101.1	101.3	103.9	N.A.
Carryover	14.2	23.4	26.6	24.8	N.A.

N.A. - Not available.

Canned pack and canners' carryover data from National Canners Association. Distributors' canned stocks, included in carryover and total supply, from Census Bureau, U. S. Department of Commerce. Frozen carryover from "Cold Storage Report," AMS, USDA. Frozen pack from National Association of Frozen Food Packers.

1959 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Vegetables for Commercial Processing

Tomatoes

Year	: Acreage :		Yield :		: Price :		Value
	:Planted:	For Harvest:	Per Acre	:Production:	(\$ per	(\$1,000	
	(1,000 acres)		(tons)	(1,000 tons)	ton)		

1959 Planted Acreage Guide
and Probable Production
(see 1959 guide below)

302.8 1/ 11.4 3,390.4

Background Statistics

1958 Prel.	352.6	337.0	12.6	4,257.7	25.50	108,591
1957	313.4	305.0	10.9	3,314.5	25.20	83,570
1956	359.4	354.9	13.1	4,638.3	25.70	119,022
1955	335.9	330.8	9.9	3,278.0	24.90	81,619
1954	270.4	263.0	10.3	2,699.7	24.30	65,656

1/ 1954-58 average yields by states.

Comparisons and Comments: Production in 1958 was 28 percent above 1957 but 8 percent below the record crop harvested in 1956. Harvested acreage exceeded 1957 by 10 percent, while 1958 yields per acre increased by 16 percent. Practically all areas of the country were confronted with excessive rainfall during the planting season, delaying and prolonging plantings as well as retarding crops already growing. A spell of cool weather, also adverse to best growing conditions, followed in all areas except the West. In the Rocky Mountain and northwestern states, spring weather was most favorable until mid-May, when a period of high temperatures set in. Curley top disease caused a near crop failure in Utah, and also hit the Colorado crop where yields were substantially below 1957. Growing conditions in the East and Midwest were generally favorable, and yields responded accordingly. Virginia and Indiana, with excessive rains late in the growing season, were the only major producing states in the eastern half of the country with yields lower than in 1957.

In California, tomatoes made such excellent progress under favorable weather, the delay in planting was partially offset. Abnormally high temperatures in August advanced the maturity of the crop about 10 days ahead of normal. Weekly deliveries to canneries during the latter part of August far exceeded those for this period of any recent years. As the hot weather continued, considerable tonnage was lost in September not only from sunburn and sunscald, but also from over-ripes as processors restricted deliveries at the peak of harvest. The crop matured so rapidly the canning outlets simply could not utilize everything. Tonnage for processing in California was 2.6 million tons, up 29 percent from 1957, and 6 percent below the record 1956 production. California accounted for 61 percent of the total

U. S. production.

Peeled Tomatoes

Carryover stocks into the 1958 packing season were the smallest since 1951. However, this light carryover was offset by a heavy pack of 30.5 million cases (basis 24/2's), which was 40 percent larger than the 1957 pack, and the largest since 1951. Thus, supplies available for the 1958-59 marketing season total 35.9 million cases, the largest since 1942. This heavy supply is in considerable excess of market demand, with the result that going into 1959, markets are weak and prices are low. Low prices should stimulate above average movement, but indications are that the carryover into the 1959 packing season will be extremely heavy. The 1958 California pack (in actual cases) is reported 40 percent greater than the 1957 pack. All geographic regions had larger packs than 1957, the most notable being the mid-Atlantic up 72 percent, Midwest up 39 percent, South up 37 percent, and the West up 31 percent.

Tomato Products

The 1958 tomato juice pack was the largest on record, and in conjunction with a heavy carryover, the total supply for 1958-59 exceeds the previous high in 1956-57 by 3 percent. With excessive juice stocks, prices are at very low levels. This low price, coupled with high and increasing prices of major competing juices, should stimulate tomato juice movement to above-average levels. Nevertheless, indications point to a record heavy carryover into the 1959-60 marketing season.

Packs of several other tomato products - paste, sauce, catsup and chili sauce - are likewise excessive. Carryover from the 1957 pack was fairly heavy for all products except tomato sauce and paste. With abnormally large packs, total supplies of most products are now at burdensome levels. Prices have been relatively low and unstable, with the market generally unsettled. Even should low prices boost sales substantially, the carryover stocks into the next marketing season most likely will be heavy.

Total supply of all canned tomatoes and tomato products in 1958 is the largest on record, and a heavy carryover in 1959 is expected for all commodities. To reduce the heavy supplies to levels more in line with demand, a substantial decrease in production is recommended for 1959 - for both canned tomatoes and tomato products.

1959 Guide: The 1959 guide is a planted acreage 20 percent less than in 1958 in California and 10 percent less in all other states. Such an acreage, with normal abandonment and 1954-58 average yields by states, will result in a production 20 percent less than in 1958 and the lowest since 1954.

Supply and Disappearance of Processed Tomatoes and
Selected Tomato Products

Commodity	Marketing Season				
	: 1954-55	: 1955-56	: 1956-57	: 1957-58	: 1958-59
Million cases basis 24/2's					
<u>Canned Tomatoes</u>					
Carryover	7.8	5.7	5.5	8.4	5.4
Pack	21.8	24.7	29.9	21.7	30.5
Total Supply	29.6	30.4	35.4	30.1	35.9
Disappearance	23.9	24.9	27.0	24.7	N.A.
Carryover	5.7	5.5	8.4	5.4	N.A.
<u>Tomato Juice</u>					
Carryover	14.3	9.0	4.7	12.6	11.7
Pack	27.0	26.9	43.5	32.6	37.5
Total Supply	41.3	35.9	48.2	45.2	49.2
Disappearance	32.3	31.2	35.6	33.5	N.A.
Carryover	9.0	4.7	12.6	11.7	N.A.
<u>Catsup and Chili Sauce</u>					
Carryover	5.6	3.3	3.5	7.8	7.6
Pack	14.4	18.4	24.7	18.2	N.A.
Total Supply	20.0	21.7	28.2	26.0	N.A.
Disappearance	16.7	18.2	20.4	18.4	N.A.
Carryover	3.3	3.5	7.8	7.6	N.A.

N.A. - Not available

Canned packs and canners' carryover data from National Canners Association. Distributors' canned stocks, included in carryover and total supply, from Census Bureau, U. S. Department of Commerce.

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